increased considerably, and they were joined by Polish and Hungarian Jews. By 1880 the number of Jews in the United States amounted to 230,000. Next rose the great wave of East European immigration, swamping the German immigration.
Some 600,000 Jews entered the United States between 1881 and 1899, and four-fifths of them were from Eastern Europe.

Beginning with 1899, official figures are available for the Jewish immigration to the United States, but they require correction. In the American statistical returns Jews are registered as "Hebrews", *i.e.* as a race or a people; almost only Yiddish-speaking Jews from Eastern Europe are entered as such, but not the Jews from Western and Central Europe, nor assimilated Jews who speak a non-Jewish East European language. The figures of Jewish immigrants given by the American statistics fall short of what they would have been had religion been taken for criterion—I estimate the deficiency at 5-10 per cent.

Between 1899 and 1914, when a total of 1,450,000 "Hebrews", *i.e.* on the average 97,000 a year, entered the United States, the maximum was reached in 1906 with 154,000, and the TTnniTTm™ in 1899 with 37,000. These oscillations were caused by variations in the pressure exercised against the Jews in Eastern Europe, and by economic fluctuations in the United States. In periods of prosperity the Jews resident in the States were better able

to supply the passage money for their relatives and friends from Eastern Europe, and to encourage their coming.

Because of the War, during the years 1915-1920 Jewish emigration from Eastern Europe to the United States dropped to a yearly average of 15,000, but in 1921 it rose again to 119,000. After this last year of mass immigration, a rapid decline set in, as a result of legal restrictions which steadily increased in severity. The first restricting Act in 1922 reduced the immigration of Hebrews during the years 1922-1924 to a yearly average of 50,000, and the Quota Act of 1924, during the years 1925-1933, to an average